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Spiders common to New England and Europe.

In the past summer I have compared a collection of some three hundred species of spiders from New England, nearly all from the neighborhood of Boston and Salem, with several large collections of European spiders, and find the following species to be common to both countries. The names used are those adopted in Thorell's Synonyms of European Spiders (1873).

1. *Epeira sclopetaria*, probably *E. vulgaris* Hentz.
2. *Epeira patagiata*.
3. *Cyrtophora conica* = *Epeira caudata* Hentz.
4. *Meta Menardi*, found in the caves of Virginia and Kentucky and in one place in Massachusetts.
5. *Linyphia buceulenta*.
6. *Linyphia phrygiana* = *L. conferta* Hentz.
7. *Linyphia marginata* = *L. marmorata* Hentz.
8. *Erigone rubens*, a single ♂ found in Salem.
9. *Theridium tepidariorum* = *Th. vulgare* Hentz, the most common house spider in New England, but in Europe it is only found in hot-houses.
10. *Theridium stictum*.
11. *Phillonethis lineata*, a very common spider in Europe. Only a few American specimens have been found, in Beverly, Mass., and on a neighboring island.
12. *Ero thoracica*.
13. *Pholcus phalangoides*, the common Pholcus found in cellars about Boston. It is probably described by Hentz as *Ph. atlanticus*.
14. *Seytodes thoracica* = *S. cameratus* Hentz.
15. *Misumena vatia* = *Thomisus fartus* Hentz.

16. *Thanatus oblongus* = *Thomisus duttonii* Hentz.
 17. *Epiblemum scenicum* = *E. faustum* Hentz.
 18. *Aelurops fasciatus* = *Attus leopardus* Hentz. Only one American specimen was compared.
 19. *Tegenaria derhamii*.
 20. *Amaurobius ferox*.
 21. *Drassus lapidicola*, one of the most common Drassidae in both countries. It is probably described by Hentz as *Clubiona obesa*.

Besides the above, the following American species are represented in Europe by closely similar species.

Epeira insularis Hentz was formerly supposed by Thorell to be *E. marmorea*, but is distinguished from the latter by constant differences in color and markings and in the copulatory organs of both sexes. Another American *Epeira*, perhaps the *E. obesa* of Hentz, is also closely related to *E. marmorea*.

Epeira trifolium Hentz. The females are only distinguishable from those of *E. quadrata* by slight differences in the epigynum. The males of *E. trifolium* are not certainly known.

Epeira Nordmanni Thor. Several young females from the coast of Maine seem to be of this species, but no adults have been compared.

Epeira Packardii Thor., found by Dr. Packard in Labrador, and by Mr. Sanborn on Mt. Washington, N. H., at an elevation of about 5000 feet, is very near to and possibly identical with *E. carbonaria*, which occurs in the Alps, at an elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet.

Theridion boreale Hentz, one of the commonest spiders in New England, is represented in Europe by the equally common *Steatoda bipunctata*. The males are easily distinguished by differences in the palpi, but the females of the two species are readily mistaken for each other.

Lithyphantes corollatus. A young female from Malden, Mass., seems to be of this species.

Pachygnatha trilincata Koch, the common *Pachygnatha* in the neighborhood of Boston, is very near *P. clerckii* of Europe, but they are easily distinguished by the palpal organs.

Tegenaria medicinalis Hentz is near *Coelotes atropis*, possibly the same species.

Micrommata canadensis Hentz is represented by the common *Ocyale mirabilis*.

Pylarus bicolor Hentz belongs to the genus *Ariadne*, and is very near *A. insidiatrix*.

J. H. Emerton.

Leipzig, Dec. 16, 1875.

Arctic Lepidoptera in the White Mountains.

Mr. Roland Thaxter sends me a male specimen, taken by Mr. B. P. Mann, above the tree-line, on Mount Washington, which seems to be the first indication of the probable occurrence of *Laria Rossii* Curtis on the mountains, and still further to illustrate the relations between the Arctic and Mount Washington faunæ. The specimen is a male, smaller than Curtis' figure, with the dark band on the secondaries so broadened and diffused as to leave but a discal yellowish patch. The markings on the fore wings seem quite similar, and, in the absence of a larger series of specimens, the more closely scaled and rather darker Mount Washington specimen should not be held to indicate a distinct species. It appears that arctic species are subject, as a rule, to unusual variation. My specimens of *Pachnobia carnea* from Labrador strongly vary in depth of color and distinctness of marking; a specimen, undoubtedly of this species, sent me by Mr. Morrison, from Mount Washington, is very pale. We shall probably find, when more material is collected together, that we have, besides *Anarta melanopa*, *Agrotis islandica*, and *Pachnobia carnea*, also the Bombycid *Laria Rossii* to add to our list of Arctic Lepidoptera found in the Mountains of New Hampshire. A. R. Grote.

Chrysalis with attached Larval Head.

Mr. Roland Thaxter brought me, Sept. 27th, 1875, the living chrysalis of *Euphœades Troilus*, with the head of the caterpillar still remaining upon it. The head is split, as ordinarily when cast for the last time, and the two hemispheres hug the